

New 4-Power Treaty Cancels Tokio Pact, Adopts Harding Plan

Provides Period of Dis- cussion Before War in All Disputes Over Islands in the Pacific

Hawaii Is Excepted; Yap Issue Separate

Individual Agreements by U. S. and China With Japan Are Stipulated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (By The Associated Press).—The preliminary draft of the proposed four-power Pacific agreement is understood to include four clauses, the first of which declares that the agreement shall serve as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The draft further provides, it is understood, for discussions or conferences in case any matters of disputable nature arise, thus incorporating President Harding's idea for a later series of conferences.

A dispatch from Tokyo to-night says the semi-official Teikoku News Agency reports that the Japanese government has notified its delegates at the Washington conference of its approval of the proposed quadruple entente in principle, but not as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which it says cannot be abrogated until an agreement is reached on a reduction in naval armament and there is a realization of China's principles concerning China.

The government declared, the news agency adds, that it must reserve approval of the quadruple entente on account of the different views regarding the significance of the entente and the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"Understandings" Are Favored

While the proposal for a four-power Pacific arrangement is gaining increased support, evidences are developing that other factors in the arms conference are shaping up toward the making of definite treaties of "understandings."

The latest situation to take prominence in the discussions is that relating to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific. The instructions that although that subject will not be treated in the four-power treaty, it probably will be settled by a separate agreement under the form of "international agreements."

The four-power plan was discussed at a two-hour conference to-day between the heads of the American, British, Japanese and French delegations.

The British delegates understood that the Japanese government, like the British, has accepted the four-power plan in principle, but that further negotiations are necessary with regard to the naval ratio and fortifications before any of the several elements of the negotiations is pressed to a decision.

The actual status of the situation still is closely guarded, but the outward signs suggest that the conversations are tending toward these separate agreements.

A treaty by which the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France will agree to a "cooling off period" of discussion before going to war over disputes in the Pacific, is not to be in any way affected by the treaty.

Pacific Forts Limited

A treaty or understanding relative to the limitation of future fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific. From the provisions of this arrangement, too, Hawaii is to be omitted.

A treaty or other agreement relating to the 5-5-3 naval ratio and other questions immediately concerned in the naval reduction program.

A joint declaration of principle by all the nations represented here with regard to the future of China.

A treaty in which the United States and Japan will be the principals, settling the debated question of the German island of Yap.

An agreement between Japan and China relating to the province of Shantung.

May Act on Three at Once

The first three, relating to the four-power arrangement, the Pacific fortifications and the naval ratio, are said to be regarded by several of the governments concerned as particularly independent. As a consequence a decision as to Japan's attitude toward any one of the questions may be delayed until she is ready to make a settlement involving all of them. It is regarded generally as certain she will make no final position with regard to the naval ratio, the Pacific fortifications or the four-power agreement until all are settled.

Veteran Actor, Ill, Sets Clothes Afire and Dies

Sherry Mathews fatallly burned in hospital room; Cohan takes charge of body

Sherry Mathews, sixty-two years old, a personal friend of George Jessel, set fire to his clothing yesterday in the Misericordia Hospital, 181 East Eighty-sixth street, and died last night.

Mathews had been suffering from pneumonia for many years and for some time had been a patient at the hospital.

Cohan was notified and ordered removed to Campbell's Funeral Home, where Mathews' daughter is playing in the road. Mathews appeared in the cast of George Ade's first play, "The Sign of the Cross."

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. to-day at St. George's Episcopal Church, 1250 Vanderbilt Hotel.

China Serves Ultimatum On Shantung

Japanese Notified Appeal Will Be Taken to Con- ference Unless They Act Within Three Days

Railroad Control Held Main Issue

Action Said to Have Been Based on Specific In- struction From Peking

By Thomas Steep

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Notice was served on the Japanese delegates by China to-day that if the direct negotiations in the controversy over Shantung are not expedited, with a view to the immediate and the unconditional surrender of the province, the Chinese delegates will withdraw and place responsibility for a settlement on the full armament conference. It is understood that a three-day time limit was set by the Chinese delegates for bringing up the question of the Shantung Railway, which is said now to give Japan political and economic control of the whole province.

So far Japan has agreed to surrender to China every Japanese interest in Shantung except the railway. She has agreed to abandon her ninety-nine-year leasehold on the District of Kiaochow, to restore the port of Tsingtao to the Chinese maritime customs and to give up all the preferential trade rights which she seized from Germany in 1914. But she insists that the 285 miles of railroad running from the port to Tsinan, the capital, shall remain under Japanese control and administration. This, the Chinese delegates contend, would be wholly unacceptable to China. They assert they will conclude no settlement not based on a surrender of the main issue.

Peking Government Irritated

The situation was described to-night as "full of dynamite." Complaints have been made from the Peking government, asserting that Japan, while yielding on minor points, has persistently refused action on the main issue, which is the railroad. The Chinese people are said to be holding mass meetings to protest against "direct negotiations" and "demands" from Shantung, the most densely populated of their domain, be returned to them without further parley.

The Peking government, stirred by public opinion at home, has sent imperative orders, it was learned, either that Japan be required to give her final decision on the railroad or that the Chinese delegates break off direct negotiations. Mr. Alfred Sze, head of the Chinese delegation, said that pressure from China was becoming acute because of the fear of the Chinese people that Shantung would be lost as it did at Versailles. He indicated that if the issue is not reached by next Monday "something would happen."

From other sources it was learned that the Chinese delegates have been more than once on the brink of breaking off negotiations. At the earnest request of Masanoo Hanahara, the Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Chinese delegates agreed that the railroad were taken up first, although Dr. Sze and his colleagues argued that if the railroad was disposed of all the other issues would solve themselves.

Conference Action Proposed

Secretary Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour, of the British delegation, are opposed to having the Shantung controversy considered by the full conference. Their position is that if it could be settled by direct negotiations the results might be reported to the conference and made a part of the record. This would remove the appearance of the conference's having undertaken to review the provisions of the Versailles Treaty which gave Shantung to Japan.

None of the American delegates would indicate what would be their attitude in the direct negotiations failed. At any rate, it would not affect the standing of the Chinese delegates at the conference. They would simply report a disagreement and ask that Shantung be considered under one of the ten Chinese demands.

The fact that the communique from the direct negotiations to-day merely mentioned briefly that the delegates, "in the presence of the British and American 'observers,'" had met and adjourned was taken to indicate that no decision was in sight.

Mean time, in the conference communique, the Chinese and Far Eastern questions "China gained nothing" other of her demands. On the plea of Dr. Wellington Koo that in the past China had suffered from secret treaties regarding spheres of influence in her

delegations of indignant citizens, called on Sanitary Inspector Barry, who also had been weeping without knowing why. He issued a stop order against the Moran towing company, prohibiting unloading of the malodorous cargo. The barge company protested that to tow the barge to sea would cost too much, and that, anyhow, the onions were being dumped in the meadows between Flushing and Corona.

The Moran Towing Company, which hauls street sweepings from Brooklyn to the Corona meadows under a permit, loaded the onions on a scow. According to health officials, shovellers had to work in shifts because of suffocating fumes from the spoiled bulbs. The scow's crew is said to have been provided with gas masks.

The onion laden craft stuck as it was being towed through the Flushing drawbridge. The reek of its cargo permeated the vicinity. Hundreds of persons walked the streets tears streaming from their eyes unaware of the cause.

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Irish Cabinet Split Over Treaty, Leaves De Valera Demands Rejection

Socony 28, Attracted by Burning Mattress Flare, Takes Crew Off S-48, Helpless in the Sound

I. R. T. Paid 37½% Over Bank Protest

Dividends Voted in 1917- '18 Contrary to Advice Given to Company by Wall Street Financiers

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company was urged by its bankers in 1917 and 1918 to conserve resources and reduce dividends, according to documentary evidence introduced yesterday at the Transit Commission investigation.

A letter dated January 11, 1919, shortly after a final dividend of 2½ per cent had been paid, and addressed by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the late Theodore P. Shonts, formerly president of the Interborough, was the chief exhibit in this contention. It called attention to the fact that the company had agreed in 1918 that the next dividend on I. R. T. stock would not be paid unless a fare increase was secured, and that a fare dividend question would not be considered without an understanding that the bonds of the company would not be jeopardized.

Almirall Jury Members Are Barred 3 Years

Suspension Order Follows Charges of Waste and In- efficiency Before Board; Hylan and Nott Absent

The Grand Jury Board, with whom charges were filed that the Almirall grand jury had wasted public funds and abused its power, decided yesterday to suspend the members of that grand jury for three years. For that period they are not to serve as grand jurors.

Justices Clarke and Dowling and Judge McIntyre were the members of the board who attended the meeting. The other members, Judge Nott and Mayor Hylan, were absent. It is understood that a list of charges against the grand jury had been given to the board by the Mayor.

Panel, Called in Red Inquiry in 1919, Asked Governor for Swann's Removal

Mr. Raymond F. Almirall, foreman of the grand jury, is on his way home from Cuba and probably will reach this port Sunday.

Member Defends Panel

"There was nothing in the conduct or the identity of any member of the Almirall grand jury as individuals or as a body," said Henry Meyers, of 312 West Ninety-third street, one of the suspended grand jurors, "which will support for an instant, any honest charge of failure or misconduct in the performance of its duty. I found all the other members high class citizens, men who sincerely and with intelligence tried to perform their duties as grand jurors. There was no evidence of prejudice in anything that occurred at its meetings."

"Politically, it was composed of more Democrats than Republicans, and politics never figured in any discussion or any attitude of any member."

"Personally I do not care a particle what the grand jury board does. The action that I hear is to be taken was more or less to be expected after the last factious results. A grand jury is not the place for politics, and there was no politics from beginning to end of our year and a half as grand jurors, with Mr. Almirall as foreman."

Called on Radicalism

The Almirall grand jury, the proper title of which was the extraordinary grand jury of 1919, was impaneled to investigate further facts relating to sedition and radical activities as brought out by the Lusk investigating committee.

It found several indictments and apparently was working in perfect harmony with District Attorney Swann until Mayor Hylan made his charges of conspiracy on the part of employers and employees in connection with the Interborough subway strike.

Some of the alleged evidence in connection with these charges was presented to the Almirall grand jury by District Attorney Swann and the grand jury took up that inquiry with enthusiasm. So far from the substantiating the charges were the grand jurors, however, that their foreman wrote to the Governor declaring that the District Attorney was hampering the investigation and asking for his removal.

English to Flock to Ireland To Escape Burdensome Taxes

Concerns moved their main offices to Holland, some even to South Africa, because of the heavy taxes here.

Ireland now seems to offer an asylum for victims of taxation. A plan is being considered for the formation of a great entertainment center, where horse racing can be carried on the year round and a gambling casino opened.

Everything is still in a fluid state because Ireland's financial position will depend largely on the amount she pays England as her share of the war debt. That sum will not be known until a mixed commission has studied the subject exhaustively.

It is certain, however, that England will not ask an excessive amount, for it is to her advantage to have Irish finances in a good condition.

Parley Leaks Traced To Women's Admirers

Officials Can't Help Telling Sec- rets to Beautiful Compan- ions, and They Repeat Them

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (By The Associated Press).—How important developments in the arms conference come to be publicly discussed in foreign capitals before they are generally known in Washington was explained to-day by a delegation publicity liaison official.

You see the delegates, being sometimes uncertain which way to turn, refer certain matters back to their home governments and decide to say nothing about them mean time.

A foreign official gave an official go-out to luncheon with a beautiful lady, and in order to be interesting remarks that the Washington conference really is making progress and he understands it has been a long time since he has been to the Health Bureau, demanding instant action.

The lady exclaimed: "What an extraordinary man you are! Tell me some more."

Then, being in fact much more fond of a newspaper man, she got out with him to dinner and said, casually: "I had luncheon to-day with old Gazooski, and he told me so-and-so."

The next morning there are leading articles in the papers. It is all very simple.

When You Think of Writing
Think of Writing—ADVE.

Ex-Kaiser Hurt at Woodpile

Head Bandaged After Chunk Hits Him, He Quits Work

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The former German Emperor's head is now swathed in bandages and he has been compelled to abandon wood cutting for the present at his home at Doorn, according to a dispatch to "The Daily Mail."